### PENNSYLVANIA.

Growing Strength of the Liberal Ticket.

THE REFECT OF GREELEY'S VISIT.

Hartrant Tertainly Defeated and the State Probably Lost to Grant.

CURTIN ON THE SITUATION.

He Avows Himself for Reform and Political Purity.

Phusville and the Oil Business thing About the Effect of Greeley's Tour-What the Sage Says Himself estern Pennsylvania Sure for Buckalew, but Doubtful for Greeley.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 26, 1872. tusville at last! I have had politics and oil for ikfast, dinner and tea, and, as I retire to my room for the night, an oleaginous odor penetrates my room through the open window, and the silence of the night is broken by a drunken brawl hard by, ed for the purpose of settling, by the latest rales of the P. R., the claims of rival candidates for public favor. One would think Titusville every one is bent on securing greatest number of almighty dollars in the bent on securing portest possible time; and there is a deal of exettement just now over a proposition for a general cessation of operations for thirty days, in order to bring the supply down to the demand, and put up the market price. Indeed I am told one combina-tion alone has 700,000 barrels of oil on hand which they cannot dispose of save at ruinous prices.

The politicians have been through here, however,

terest manifested in the Fall elections.

e a trip through the region last week, and, with the exception of Hartranft, were received with a good deal of enthusiasm. Cameron engineered the party, and spoke just where he knew he had some personal followers. At other places

Re had some personal followers. At other places Senator Wilson was heard. There is no getting ever the fact that Hartranft is looked on with general disfavor in Western Pennsylvania.

From Kittanning to Titusville is one vast oil country; and the ceaseless operations now going on, new wells being sunk and derricks erected, give promise of a still greater oil development in the future than the country has ever known heretofore. I was not greatly surprised, therefore, to find that politics are not much alluded to except for the few weeks immediately preceding election. It is surprising, though, that so should be developed within a few days. Until the advent of the republican leaders a few days ago a general apathy possessed the whole region. Now the people are awakened to the responsibilities of the hour, and every one is up in arms. Grant, Wilson and Hartranft clubs, Greeley, Brown and Buckslew organizations prevail in every hamlet in this region. The strength of the rival candidates up to ten days ago was pretty evenly divided. At present it is decidedly in favor of the liberal ticket so far as State politics are concerned. With regard to national politics there is not so much certainty. The liberals have no doubt of Buckalew's election—this the republicans concede. Should Buckalew be elected, the moral effect is to bring about a complete revolution in favor of Mr. Greeley. It cannot be denied that at present

GRANT IS AHRAD,

unless something of great weight occurs in favor of the liberals he will keep ahead. The sentiment of Western Pennsylvania is radical, and will not be changed without some great and moving cause. Curtin's letter has not been without its legitimate effect in the oil regions. The people read and reread it, and say, "If Curtin changes he does it for the best good of the State." Men like Curtin, bearing within his breast the love he has ever manifested for his native State, cannot make a move in politics without causing a revolution, and while there may be a few over-wise people who assign it

e this afternoon. He expressed himself much ased with his trip thus far, and felt very sanne of victory for the liberal ticket in October 1 November. He could not understand why mmy" O'Brien, of New York, claimed to supt aine of victory for the could not understand why and November. He could not understand why Jimmy" 0'Brien, of New York, claimed to suport Kernan and oppose him (Greeley.) "If he apports Kernan," said the Philosopher, "he must upport me." But this is one of the anomalies of the anomalies of the greeley has not yet learned. pports Kernan, sans is one of the anomanes of poort me." But this is one of the anomanes of intics that even Mr. Greeley has not yet learned understand. There was but twenty minutes' understand. There was but twenty minutes' understand, and the train there was a large crowd assembled, and his reception partook more of the character of an ovation than anything else. It may be doubted if it is wise in a candidate for the Presidency to "swing around the circle" on an electioneering tour. However people may differ on this subject there is but one opinion regarding the character of the speeches he delivers. Every word he utters smacks of good sense, and is emphatically in behalf of reconciliation. Every day serves to develop the growing STRENGTH OF THE LIBERAL TICKET in Western Pennsylvania. If Buckalew can succeed in pilling up a rousing majority the State will nail probability go over to the liberals in November. Is it worth an effort?

Effect on the Canvass-Popular with the Ladies-The Liberals Gaining in Western Pennsylvania. WARREN, Pa., Sept. 27, 1872.

WARREN, PA., Sept. 27, 1872.
With a desire to test the sincerity of the welcome
Mr. Greeley is receiving all along this western
border of Pennsylvania I boarded his train at
Thusville yesterday. Our first stopping place was
Oil City. A large crowd was gathered at the depot, and as the train ran slowly into the station there arose one spontaneous cheer. The "next President of the United States" appeared, in response to the welcome he received, and made a short address. I could but admit how true it is the great fight is in Pennsylvania. It is truly the "Keystone State." The events of the past fortinght—the Curtin letter, Schurz at Pittsburg and Mr. Greeley's tour through the State—have done the work. Republicanism in Western Pennsylvania, while it still has some followers, is in the minority. Having made it my business to give you and as the train ran slowly into the station there nority. Having made it my business to give you s clear and faithful reflex of political outlooks, I

LABORER AND CAPITALIST, and endeavored to ascertain how both their interests will be affected by the election of either candidate; for politics, after all is a matter of personal nd financial concern to the voter. Patriotism is and financial concern to the voter. Patriotism is but a name, a theory. If I wish to know how a man will vote, I find out his business affairs and ook over the prospectuses of opposing candidates.

determine politically, and he who would prephesp political events in the Commonwealth must wait until a fortnight preceding election. Public feeling a month ago is not the public feeling of to-day. Relicans who would have voted for Hartranft a

a month ago is not the public feeling of to-day. Republicans who would have voted for Hartranft a month ago avow their determination to give Buck-alew their suffrages to-day, and should anything result to Bucdalew's disadvantage within the next three days the chances are that Hartranft might after all carry the State; but of this there is no fear. If the vote is a fair and honest one, and the votes squarely counted, Mr. Buckalew will be of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Warren is in the extreme northwestern section of Pennsylvanis, but twelve miles from the New York boundary. Party feeling runs very high and is characterized by all the bitterness of the struggle further east. Mr. Scofield, the present member of Congress from this district, is a candidate for re-election. As an evidence of the closeness with which the canvans is conducted it is only necessary to mention the fact that Mr. Scofield has a reputation for personal closeness about money matters, and this thing alone will militate more to his disrdvantage than any other cause. Mr. Allen, the republican candidate for Anditor General of the State, is a comparatively poor man. When applied to recently for money to neigh along the campaign it is said he gave \$25. This one thing is commented on and severely criticised. Whiled Mr. Allen will get a majority in his township Mr. Scofield will, in all probability, go out of his wn town behind his ticket. I mention this as an vidence of the avidity with which every act is anvassed, and the personal interest taken by all seople in the Fall elections.

isfaction to be designated wherever he goes as Honest Horace. Last night, as the train halted at Tidioute, a stalwart German advanced to the platform and said, "Let me shake hands with an honest man: Mr. Greeley, all the Germans here are with you, heart and soul. There is but one Grant man in the town!" This little speech was received with a kindly smile from the Philosopher and shouts and cheers from the crowd. Mr. Greeley seems to be AGRAT AVORITE WITH THE LADIES.

I overheard a young lady, whose name I ascertained to be Miss Hattle Faulkner, the acknowledged belie of the city, say, "How I would like to kiss him!" The Hoosier girls said nothing of the kind, but simply went up to him and did it.

Governor Walker's hopes have been greatly enhanced by the trip with Mr. Greeley. He regards the spontaneous uprising of the people along the line as most fiattering and indicative of the thorough spirit of reform that possesses them. If this fight is left to the beople there can be no doubt of the result. Pennsylvania, I think, has never been so thoroughly aroused, and certainly means to reform the abuses in her local and State governments.

#### CURTIN SPEAKS.

Curtin Discusses Pennsylvania Politics and Exposes the Ring-He is Silent on National Issues and Expresses Some Respect for Hartranft as a Soldier.

The neighbors and personal friends of the great war Governor, Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, turned out tend a real old-fashioned Pennsylvania welcome to her favorite son. The demonstration was, to a certain extent, of a political nature, as testifying his neighbors' appreciation of his recent letter avowing his indorsement of the liberal cause in this State. It was promised that he would explain his reasons for the step he has taken, and this, with the personal regard in which he is held all over the State, brought together this large crowd of people. Bellefonte proper is a town of 2,600 in-habitants. The towns of Lock Haven and Clearfield and Tyrone and the rural districts for miles added their quota to the stream of humanity that flowed into the beautiful little village this even-

OUR ANDY.

They came in wagons and on horseback—the sturdy yeomanry, with their families, and John and Maria lottering along the road, in the glory of new store clothes and in the first flush of those emotions that come to all the Johns and Marias in the world at least once in life. The demonstration was in the nature of an old-fashioned barbecue—enthusiastic, honest, sincere—and Governor Curtin was plainly evidences of the regard in which he is held by those who know him best. The crowd having gathered ers having distributed themselves about the grounds, Mr. Curtin was driven up to the grand taneous, enthusiastic

arose in the air. The excitement having in a measure subsided, Hon. L. A. Mackey advanced to of welcome introduced Mr. Curtin to his audience.
The ex-Governor advanced to the front amid the most enthusiastic applause. He was visibly affected, and it was some moments 'ere he could master his emotions sufficiently. He is still weak, and his speech was necessarily brief, but was sui ficiently explanatory in the estimation of his hearers, if their frequent hearty applause may be accepted as an indication of their feelings. Mr.

hearers, if their frequent hearty applause may be accepted as an indication of their feelings. Mr. Curtin said:—

You see, my friends and neighbors, that I am glad to see you. A residence in a distant and foreign country, of different associations and political organizations, so far from weakening my affection for my native country and my admiration of its free and generous institutions, has strengthened and confirmed them. I return home after an absence of three years and a half, separated from all the political asperities which divide men and countrymen too often in this country, feeling none of those violent opinions which excite men in a political contest such as I now find engaging the people of my country. Away from the newspapers and the party drill, I have not imbibed that fierce political hatred, for it is only political hatred which seems to have inspired parties and men in the United States. Why, it is strange to a man absent so long from his country to find thief, liar, trator, modest words in the political literature of the country. Traitor is a common word, and a man who independently in this country attempts what he believes to be right must be denounced. My fellow citizens, I long acted with the party called republican. I received its honors. I discharged its duties. I tried to discharge my duty. (Applause.) It was the pleasure of the people of this State to lift me to the position of their highest honor in the years, long years of suffering, when the country was torn and convulsed by civil war. I witnessed that struggle with regret. I did not measure its magnitude, nor did I understand its full consequences. I was for

did I understand its full consequences. I was for my government intact, and did not believe that any State or combination of States had a right to secede from the Union; certainly that they had no right to plunge this country into a civil war. When the war was over I belonged to that class of men in the republican party who believed in general amnesty and the ballot. What could we do? Could we kill all the men in the rebellion, or could we take them back ' (A voice, "Take them back.") The popular sentiment of the best statesmen in the land was that we should take them back into the fellowship of the Union and if they rebelled again teach them again that we could compel them to obey the laws. I believed at that time and believe now the land of a general amnested of the through the land if a general amnested of the through the teaching of certain Southern politicians who supported a doctrine commonly called States rights. Now I fear, my fellow citizens, the war came on through the teaching of certain Southern politicians who supported a doctrine commonly called States rights. Now I fear, my fellow citizens, that the pendulum has swung too far in the other direction—(applause)—and while we had just reason to complain of the insidious doctrine of States rights we have also a just right to complain that there is too much centralization of government just now, overlooking the just rights of he States. I come now to speak of Pennsylvania. My friends and eighbors, all your rights of personal liberty are found protected in the government of the State. Now, I am told-nay, I was told in England—that the State of Pennsylvania end the preserve to the States all the rights guaranteed to the complex of the state. I would not humiliate my State by such a doctrine. I would not preserve to the States all the rights guaranteed to the complex of the states. The protection of the states. The protection of the protection of the states and which accord to the hin

Treasury of the State, and he was made State Treasurer. He is there in office, and he asks for a re-election. Unfortunately for General Hartrant, he was Anditor General of the accounts of Pennsylvania. We have but two officers connected with the Treasury of Pennsylvania—Treasurer and Auditor General—who hold books, and they hold in a fiduciary capacity money raised by taxation of the people. It is a penal offence for the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania to make profit from deposits of the Treasury. You will find by examination of the reports of the Treasurer that from a million and a half to two millions and a half and sometimes three millions of dollars are kept in the Treasury, and that this balance is held for the entire year. That money is put out on interest, and thus he is enabled to buy his office and sustain the Ring very well. In doing this they employed a broker in Philadelphia by the name of Yerkes. I do not speak of what is charged, but of what is proven by the books of Yerkes. This transaction amounted in one year to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and you will find that Mr. Mackey, the State Treasurer, received his share. Now, it is said by their party supporters that other men did the very same thing. They said they did no more than other Auditor Generals and State Treasurers have done. It was good fortune, then, of those who did it not to be found out, and it will be a pleasure to the people of Pennsylvania, as it is their highest duty, when they are found out, not to give them their suffrages and elevate them to higher places. Now, my friends, I never had the support of the members of this Treasury Ring and never had their votes. It was my good fortune not to have their friendship, When I was in England on my way home I found what ticker was nominated; I made up my mind then that the ticket might be withdrawn, as there seemed to be some arrangement to effect that purpose, and I hoped it would be; and I have no hesitation in saying to-night if such a man as Mr. Ketcham or Colonel Jordan, who we Inave a perfect right to still by you, fellow cittzens of Pensylvania; a right to still at with any party who will purify the government of my State. (Applause.) I have no doubt that to-night I stand in the presence of my friends and neighbors, who would not have been here if I did not declare these statements. I have no doubt that if I could look over this crowd and could see it, I would note the absence of many of my old friends. (Laughter and a Volce, "There's plenty of new ones in their places.") I accord to every citizen the right to express his sentiments and exercise the highest, noblest and most accred duty which an American citizen performs, that of exercising the duty of snifrage—casting of his ballot. And has it come to this when a man chooses to cast his ballot from an honest conviction that it is his duty to cast it in for the honest men and against the ring surrounding the Treasury of the State and elbow deep in it, that he is to be denounced? I have no doubt that the word "traitor" will be freely used. Traitor to what? To his country? No; to party. What party? We all claim—democrats claim and republicans claim on the other side—they are both parties of purity; and separated from all this, I come here after an absence of four years and a half without feeling any of this emotion. I look over the field and am prepared next Tuesday week to cast my ballot against the candidate of that Ring. It is said, my friends, if you vote for Buckalew you vote for rebest you will vote for men who held back during the war. I have heard that before, my friends. The war was closed by the courage of the soldiers, not by statesmen, not by thereals. They did their part, but we sustained our government, maintained its integrity by the force courage and power of the men who carried the musket and held the sabre. Remember, my friends, it is not generals, colonels, captains, or majors that preserved to us this heritage of liberty and equality which we received from our ancestors. We owe it to the common soldiers. Where is h

The ex-Governor referred briefly to the importa-tion of negroes into this State for voting purposes, and ended by urging on his hearers the necessity

gard to his future action on national questions.

### POLITICAL HEADQUARTERS.

Beyond the ordinary routine duties no business was transacted at the various political headquarters yesterday, and no information of importance with the success of their candidate's Western trip. His habit of expressing his views on all occasions and on every subject, without reference to expediency, has been a constant bugbear to some of the political managers, who freely expressed their opinion that he should not be allowed to go about without a keeper. Their ideas have changed of late, and they now insist that "the modern Frank-lin" is as discreet as wise and versatile. He has uttered no one thing that would have been better upsaid, and it is claimed that the trip has had a most admirable effect.

Governor English, of Connecticut, visited the Liberal Headquarters during the day, bringing favorable accounts from his state,

The following list of visitors for the day at Democratic Headquarters is recorded:—Gideon J. Tucker, New York: A. L. Balley, Georgia; George W. Wiley, New Jersey; William H. Philip, District of Columbia; George C. Wedderburn, Washington Patriot; P. V. L. Disbrough, New Jersey. with the success of their candidate's Western trip

### THE JEFFERSONIAN LEAGUE.

A number of gentlemen from various wards met to the organization of a new political association to extend throughout the city and to be composed to extend throughout the city and to be composed only of those favorable to the establishment of a good, staple, economic local government. It was resolved at the second conference, which was held last night at Masonic Hall, and at which representatives from nine wards attended, to organize under the title of the Jeffersonian League. Richard J. Morrison, of the Twentieth ward, was elected temporary chairman and M. J. Drummond temporary secretary. A constitution was adopted, and resolutions were passed endorsing Greeley and Brown, Kernan and Depew. The League then adjourned to meet on Thursday next, at Masonic Hall.

### CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

Boston, Sept. 28, 1872. Samuel Hooper has been renominated for Congress from the Fourth district of Massachusetts.

IN JERSEY. The republicans of the North New Jersey Con gressional district met in convention on Friday and nominated Frederick A. Potts, of Hunterdon, for Congress. The democratic nominee is Robert Hamilton. This district is largely democratic.

### POLITICAL CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Illinois gave 51,150 majority for Grant in 1868. The Wheeling Register says West Virginia will give ten thousand majority for the Greeley electoral

ticket.
The Indiana Sentinel thinks the State will give Greeley 20,000 majority. In 1868 it gave Grant 11,500 majority.

11,500 majority.

There are seventy-four political newspapers in Arkansas, sixty-four of which support Greeiey and ten are for Grant.

Arkansas, sixty-four of which support Greeley and ten are for Grant.

The principles for which the two parties are now contending, more than ever before, are the five loaves and two fishes.

The only Grant candidate in West Virginia was J. Brisben Walker, who ran for Congress. He was defeated by nearly three thousand majority.

The stockholders of the New Orleans Picayune have decided to sustain the board of managers in the firm stand they have taken to support the Greeley and Brown ticket.

The Know Nothingism of Hon. Henry Wilson in 1855 having been proven beyond the power of contradiction, the German republicans have taken the subject into serious consideration. The effect will, no doubt, be damaging to a certain extent.

#### MEETING OF THE MERCHANTS.

Warehouses of Chambers Street. At two o'clock yesterday afternoon a meeting was organized in Chambers street, between West Broadway and Greenwich street, and opposite the Police precinct station house, and speeches were then and there delivered to the effect that Horace Greeley, of Chappaqua, was the first, last and only desirable candidate for the Presidency of the United States. A banner was raised and at two o'clock the tooting of half a dozen horns allayed of the gathering. Grafulla's band had been pre-viously announced, and the half dozen captured

At precisely three o'clock the speakers, who had arrived a few moments previous, came forward upon the stand.

There were thirty-six Vice-Presidents announced and a hundred held in reserve. The President's

The first speaker was Col. F. A. Seaver, who was followed by General Barnum in a speech that elicited shouts of applause from the crowd gathbattles in which he had been wounded, and spoke of his gallant Adjutant, Captain Oliver T. May, in glowing terms, to exemplify the fact that those approaching nearest to the rank and file deserved at times the greatest honor. Then he said:—"I, as a soldier, dare criticise the campaigns of the army, and I, as a soldier, say that no one man won them. Some of the most brilliant

battles of the war were won by the rank and file in spite of their generals." The speaker concluded with an eloquent tribute to the services to freedom and a common liberty that have been rendered by Horace Greeley. Colonel J. R. Fellows followed and Hon. James Brooks delivered the following speech:—

SPECH OF HON. JAMES BROOKS.

MERCHARTS OF NEW YORK—The present administration of the government is anti-commercial, anti-trade and commerce, anti-New York, and hence nothing is more surprising than to find any New York merchant counselling its prolongation. Look at yonder river (the Hudson, and see the British, German, French, Italian, Swedish and Norwegian flags—but where, oh, where are the Stars and Stripes, save on your coasting crait? An American administration has driven the American flag from the foreign commerce of the ocean! Your beet, your pork, your cheese, your oil, your produce generally all go to foreigners! Your shipwrights have been driven from their trades to other occupations! Your ship yards are on the Ciyds, or elsewhere, in England! How can a New York, the administration of the preparative such an administration, the administration came into power the solden.

agricultural produce, cheaper here than elsewhere, often because our lands are so cheap and their lands are so dear.

We have been grinding down for four years past our merchants and others with an unnecessary taxation of over one hundred million dollars per annum, solely to make this generation, in its poverty after the civil war, hurry off the payment of a national debt which ought to be paid when this country has had repose, or it is richer than now, or when immigration has made it more populous. That unnecessary wilful taxation I have done my best in Congress for four years past to cut down, and by the aid of others have succeeded only in part, for now, after all the reduction, the surplus is from fifty to seventy-five millions more than the Treasury needs. It was hard work to get off the tax on savings banks deposits and on gas, taxes for three years past whoily unnecessary. The Secretary of the Treasury, in conference committee, resisted both houses of Congress in taking off the stamps upon matches and bank checks, both of which are willully levied and wholly unnecessary for the support of government. It is very doubtful yet whether we at all reduced the millions upon millions now collected at the customs; certainly we did not it we exclude tea and coffee from the calculation. Meanwhile, from the enormous heavy taxes continued upon iron and steel and all the manufactures therefrom we have left the manufacturers thereof to reap millions of profit, which profits come about all from the farmers who produce corn, wheat, oats, pork, beef, &c., or from the merchant, who buys and sells, it and the cost of transportation alike to the merchant, who buys and sells, and to the farmer, who produces.

A great, metropolitan city like this, full, not only of Americans, but of Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, Germans, Frenchmen, Spanish Americans, &c., is entitled to the freest sort of a trade that the necessary revenues of the Treasury will permit. Thus London, no more the commercial metropolis of the world than this city, with like commercial freedom, can be, with is three and a half millions of people, makes the whole broad earth its tributary, America, the greatest, and the United States the greatest of all, as well as Asia and Airica—and thus New York would soon have its like three and a half million of population, with like liberty in commerce and trade. Manhattan Island would not hold us, and Brooklyn and Jersey City, nay, more or

three and a half million of population, with like liberty in commerce and trade. Manhattan Island would not hold us, and Brooklyn and Jersey City, nay, more or less, all New Jersey and Connecticut would then be New Yorkers. Real estate everywhere around us would double in New Jersey and Connecticut would then be New Yorkers. Real estate everywhere around us would double in value, and of railroads entering our metropolis and suburbs there would be three or five in number, where one exists now.

Strange, then, I say, that any New York merchant should vote for the perpetuation of an administration which not only drives off our flag from the ocean, and lessens our exports, enhances the cost of transportation and cripples our commerce in every way, but which, all the while it is doing this, keeps itself clothed in pecuniary rags and rag money. True, as is well said, we have not even civil war, pestilence nor famine, for God has blessed our great, young and fresh country with lands and climes beyond the power of man to ruin; but government can cripple, nay, has crippied us, damaged us, and, if prolonged, may destroy us. We have already seen it drive our flag from our rivers, and banish the axe, the adze and the hammer of the shipwright. We feel it now in the decrease of our trade through the St. Lawrence and elsewhere, by the great cost of transportation on our steel rails to our seaboard. Hence, I believe that with a change of administration will come a change better for the merchant, cheaper railroad transportation, more rails, more railroads and a sounder, and, of course, better currency, and if less gold and stock-gambing in Wall street, as er and surer margins for the merchants in all the other streets of the city. Change, then, the administration. A change once in twelve years is as necessary for the government and as salutary as a change in the air or atmosphere, or m the dead caims of the ocean. Follow out, then, the laws of nature, and feel sure they will be as good for commerce and trade as for the lite and

## THE WATTOWAL GAME.

Match Between the Athletic and Baltimore Clubs-A Drawn Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1872.

This afternoon a match game of base ball was At the end of the ninth inning the game was a tie each club having made seven runs. It was then decided to consider the game a drawn one and to play another championship game in its stead on Monday. The score by innings was:— Clubs. lst. 24. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. Athletics...... 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—7 Baltimores..... 1 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 2—7

The Equitable vs. New York Life In. surance Company's Employes.

Society and the New York Life Insurance Company played a game of base ball yesterday on the grounds of the former, at Greenville, N. J., with the follow

#### THE UNTUTORED SAVAGE. Delegation of Wild Indians On Their Way to Washington.

St. Louis, Sept. 28, 1872.

Henry E. Alvord, special Indian Commissioner, and Enoch Hoag, Superintendent, arrived here this afternoon, with fifty one wild Indians from the country west of Arkansas and Texas. Ten different tribes are represented. They leave for Washington to-morrow.

### ALLEGED HOMICIDE DEATH OF A BOY.

About six o'clock on Thursday morning, Patrick Morrissey, a lad nearly fourteen years of age, died at 101 Watts street and at ten c'clock yesterday morning Coroner Herrman was notified. On the 3d instant, deceased was at work at 252 Greenwich 3d instant, deceased was at work at 252 Greenwich street and, standing under the hatchway, was struck on the head with an iron hook attached to the hoist-rope, which Morrissey alleged had purposely been thrown down upon him by Mr. Frederick Ewen, foreman of the establishment. The latter gentleman was subsequently arrested and is now under bail to await the result of an investigation before Coroner Herrman. Mr. Ewen, the accused, emphatically denies being near the hatchway at the time the rope fell down, and, furthermore, he had no motive for injuring the boy. A few months ago deceased had an elder brother killed in a street fight by having his skull crushed in with a paving stone.

"The Miseitoe Bough" tragedy has been repeated in Kansas. Two children at Rock Creek, while playing, got into an old chest which closed with a spring. When found they were smothered

# GREELEY'S RETURN

The Sage's Home Run from the West.

A Speech on the Tariff at Allentown.

RECEPTIONS IN NEW JERSEY.

HIS WELCOME BACK.

Mr. Greeley left Allentown at half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning for home. The last day of the tour, pleasant as it had been, was a welcome one to all parties. The continuous speaking had in no wise impaired the health or voice of the Philosopher; but the wear and tear of continued travelling and unending ovations had begun to tel upon the whole party, and the last day in the "Ruby' palace car was halled with genuine delight. Governor Walker left the party at Allentown, returnng to his home in Virginia. Easton station was reached at a quarter past nine, and here a very

CORDIAL OVATION
awaited the Presidential candidate. Carriages were p.ovided, in which the Philosopher was driven accompanied by a fife and drum and a shouting procession, to the Franklin House, from the bal

accompanied by a fife and drum and a shouting procession, to the Franklin House, from the balcony of which he made the following speech:—

FELLOW CITIZENS—I understand that a gentleman who is a candidate for your suffrages, in an address in this borough not long ago, asserted that if I were to be chosen President all the furnace fires of the Lehigh Valley would speedily be put out. Now, fellow citizens, it seems to me incredible that such a statement should be made. That I am a protectionist all men know; but that I would not veto any bill fairly passed by the Congress of the United States modifying or changing the tariff is certainly true. I do not believe in government by selfash rings; but I believe just as little in government by the one-man power. I don't believe in government by the one-man power. I don't believe in government by the one-man power. I don't believe in government by the one-man power. I don't believe in government by the one-man power. I don't believe in government by the one-man power. I don't believe in government by the one-man power. I don't believe in government by the one-man power. I don't believe in government by the one-man power. I don't believe in government by the one-man power. I don't believe in government by the one-man power of a President is not given to him to enable him to reject every bill for which he would not stand the test of inquiry. I tell you, friends, I believe in legislation by Congress and not by Presidents, and I should myself approve and sign a bill which had a fair majority in Congress, although in my judgment it was not accordant with public policy—with the wiser policy. That is my position. Now, then, turn to the platiorm of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions and see what we say on the subject of tariffs. We say that there is an honest difference of opinion on this question, and that each title present prosperity of the judgment is not honest difference of opinion on this question, and that the proses is nacordance with his own convictions, and that so much iron as it wants probably for years to come. The price, then, is high not because of combinations between producers, though that may in a time of scarcity have effect; not because of tariffs, though they have had their influence. It was my judgment when the war closed that a large duty on iron—say \$10 per ton—would have led to a rapid duplication of furnaces, and in a time like the present would have secured cheaper iron than now. I believe if the duty had been fixed at \$10 per ton at the close of the war, and remained there, we should have had double our present number of turnaces and been supplying ourselves with iron very much cheaper than we can now get if or could get if the tariff were entirely abolished. Such is my position very planly stated. You undercould get if the tariff were entirely abolished. Such is my position very plainly stated. You understand it, and I tell you it is not in the power of all the legislation on earth to put out the furnace fires of the Lehigh Valley of Pennfor many years to come. According to all human probability there will be more from wanted them. At the conclusion the Sage crossed in a carriage

to the other side of the Delaware River, and again stood on the certain soil of New Jersey. His

to the other side of the Delaware River, and again stood on the certain soil of New Jersey. His special train was transferred to the Morris and Essex Railroad, and on this route he continued his journey to New York.

Governor Randolph came aboard and assumed direction of affairs, which at once turned into a straight current. The crowd was out, wild and vocificrous at this place, and Mr. Greeley made to them the following speech:—

PELLOW CITIZENS—I have, as you know, been for several days travelling and speaking through the Middle States of our country. I have tried, in very simple language, and feelingly as I might, to disabuse the public mind of false impressions with regard to the issues involved in the canvass, and to present the true issues as plainly as I might. Whether I have done good or fil others may judge. Suffice it to say, I have done my best. Now, then, all that remains to be said is this:—You are strong friends of reform. You are confident, zealous, earnest. I beseech you to believe that the people west of you for a thousand miles believe and act as you do. I don't think it possible that Charles R. Buckalew can be defeated for Governor of Pennsylvania by anything like an honest vote. It must be a frandulent vote—one purchased—that defeats him, if any; and I think that they cannot. Ohio I was surprised to find stronger than I expected. I believed there would be discord between the elements newly brought together in the cause of reconciliation and reform. I found none—(cheers)—hardly a jealousy, scarcely anything but the most cordial feeling; and I am quite certain that to-day Ohio is on our side and not against us. If she be brought to prononnee against us the work must be done after this, and money must do it. Now, then, in regard to Indiana, I say that, although the office holders are down upon her like the wolf on the fold—crowds of secretaries and attorney generals and Grant orators are—I am still conndent that they cannot avail. I feel as sure as man can feel that the election of the sth of O

crowd awaited the returning Sage, and to these he sooke briefly. Then the train moved away again, and at a few minutes after three arrived at the Barclay street ferry in Hoboken.

The Arbival At Hoboken.

At half-past two o'clock a number of Mr. Greeley's friends had gathered at the Hoboken depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad to await his arrival from his Western tour. Among them were several of his most intimate acquaintances and admirers, who had formed themselves into an advance guard to welcome the Sage of Chappaqua home. Telegrams were irequently received at the depot from the different piaces along the road recording the progress of the travellers. At last the train rumbled into the rickety depot, and the Philosopher, with his traditional white hat, was seen with his back to a window in the "Ruby" palace car in conversation with a party of gentlemen. A minute later he was seen accompanied by the members of the metropolitan press who had been his companions on his long trp. He looked well and his face bore a pleasant smile, as if he felt his mission for the present of speechmaking was over, and that a visit to his well loved Chappaqua was near at hand, with its smiling gades and crystal fountains, where he could repose for a while before re-entering upon his great political fight. He was scrupulously well dressed and bore no evidence of being travel-stained. Raising his white hat, he courteously bowed to his frients on the platform and rapidly made his way to the ferryboak, leaning on the arm of ex-Governor Randolph, of New Jersey. In the large waiting room of the ferry house a crowd of spectators, who had been anxiously awaiting his arrival, rushed on to the boat, cheering as they went, and followed the Sage into the ladles' cabin. No sooner was he seated than the most enthusiastic hand-shaking commenced, one notably prolonged and hearty wrench being given by Mr. Chase, the Superintendent of the Hoboken Ferry Cempany.

An Amusing Conversation.

By the side of Mr. Greeley sat a very beautiful lady, acco

STRANGER—We should like to see you in our midst again.

Mr. GREELEY—I have long had a great desire to go there, and I hope ere long to find my way out there.

Here the crowd of insatiate hand-shakers became denser and denser, and Mr. Greeley's hand was grasped by all degrees of tension, from the modest and subdued shake of a lady's hand, gloved with a small No. 6, down to the enthusiastic grip of a big-boned New Jersey farmer. To one and all the Philosopher threw in a kindly smile, and more than one delighted voter came away saying:—"He'll do; Horace shall have my vote." The women folks, seeing the dense crowd which had formed around Mr. Greeley, said:—"They will suffocate the poor man." Meanwhile Barclay street ferry was reached, where General Cochrane and Mr. Sinclair, of the Tribune, and many other friends were found waiting to welcome him home.

many other friends were found waiting to welcome him home.

THE SCENS AT BARCLAY STREET PERRY.

As soon as he stepped on to the bridge at the ferry house at Barclay street deafening cheers were heard. "Hurrah for Greeley!" was shouted by countiess throats, till their owners were hoarse. The crowd must at least have numbered two thousand people, and although shouts were heard of "A speech, a speech," the Philosopher pursued the even tenor of his way through the surging mass of humanity. Here and there hisses were heard and counter cheers for Grant; but these manifestations paled before the immense enthusiasm which the sight of the Sage produced. Outside the ferry house a carriage was found waiting for Mr. Greeley, into which he nimbly sprang, accompanied by General Cochrane and Mr. Sinclair, and drove off to the residence of Dr. Byres, after bowing to the large crowd of huzzaing admirers who surrounded the elegant coupé.

At the Lincoln club.

mirers who surrounded the elegant coupe.

AT THE LINCOLN CLUB.

It was generally understood among the members at the Liberal Republican Headquarters that Mr. Greeley would pay a visit on the evening of his arrival in this city to the Spingler House, there to receive an ovation. When Mr. Greeley reached town he sent word by General Cochrane that he would be happy to meet such of his friends as could conveniently come and see him at the Lincoln Club. Some of the evening papers had meanwhile announced that the reception would take place at the Spingler House, at eight o'clock, and accordingly at that hour hundreds of people wens there to welcome home the Sage. Naturally he was invisible, and crowds went away considering themselves hoazed. General Cochrane seeing how matters were going, caused a notice to be posted outside the hotel stating that Mr. Greeley would be found at the Lincoln Club, and despatched a messenger to the Club informing them that Mr. Greeley would soon be there, and thus stopped the stam pede.

At a few moments past eight o'clock General

would soon be there, and thus stopped the stam pede.

At a few moments past eight o'clock General Cochrane had returned with the members of the General Committee to the Lincoln Club, comprising Messrs. Edward F. Jones, Gilbert C. Deane, Henry C. Lake, Clarke Bell, Samuel C. Tabor, Grinneli Burt, D. D. Brown and Alfred Wilkinson. There were also present ex-Marshal R. Murray, Messrs. Ethan Allen, H. L. Steward, Augustus Schell, J. P. Lindsay, T. V. Eyerts, C. C. Clarke, Isaac Sherman, J. E. Williams, R. Kelly, Algernon S. Suillivan, and many other energetic movers in the cause.

GREELEY'S ABRIVAL.

At a quarter past eight deafening cheers outside the club announced the arrival of the hero of the day. He walked up the steps with the agility of a boy, and was soon in the midst of his own. Cordial hand shaking, like that between old triends long separated, then took place and lasted some ten minutes. One enthusiastic gentleman remarked, "Glad to see you, my Lord; how do you feel?" Mr.

minutes. One enthusiastic gentleman remarked, "Glad to see you, my Lord; how do you feel?" Mr. Greeley—
"I FEEL PRETTY SASSY, THANK YE."

Some one then congratulated him on his strength and power of fatigue. "Well," replied the Sage, "I did wear out some of the boys, I believe. I used formerly to have a knack of taking a nap in the cars, but I couldn't do it lately, being up almost day ann night." Others congratulated him upon the good work he had done, to which he modestly replied:—"Well, I do my best; perhaps I might have done better." Subsequently handshaking became general, and representatives from nearly every State in the Union shook Mr. Greeley by the hand. A Mr. Connor, from Charleston, S. C., said—"I am from the State—the first in war and the first in peace—and we will do our best for you. Webster and Calhoun were honest men, and so are you, Mr. Greeley, and you will be, by the help of God, our next President." Another gentleman, from Ohlo, remarked that in his State the men there had risen like Roderick. Dhu's men, from all around, in favor of Greeley, After some time spent in chatting with his friends, in reply to repeated calls for a speech, Mr. Greeley left the table at which he was seated, and after being announced by General Cochrane spoke as follows, as soon as three ringing cheers for "Old Honesty" had subsided:—

GREELEY'S LAST CAMPAIGN SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN—I have only a few words to say to

follows, as soon as three ringing cheers for "Old Honesty" had subsided:—

GREELEY'S LAST CAMPAIGN SPECH.

GENTLEMEN—I have only a few words to asy to you this evening. If there has been any good result from my Western visit, due credit must be given to my committees, for without their concurrence I should have refused to have gone. I was pressed to go to certain States in the Union, and I consulted the national and State committees, and their judgment concurring, I went on. I think it has done good. (Loud cheers and cries of "it has.") We have no principles we wish to conceal or anything that we want to keep hidden; and at that time the political sky was cloudy. I think I have disabused some honest men with regard to our purposes. I have explained to thers that the liberal movement is a union of well defined principles, which its representatives are proud to avow. (Cheers.) I do not mean to say another word till the end of the canvass, as I have explained myself as well as I can. I think we have been gaining strength every day during the past. I think PENNSYLVANIA IS OURS,

fortnight.

I THINK PENNSYLVANIA IS OURS,
if we can have a fair election. Ohio is with us, and
Indiana can neither be bought nor sold, and will be
with us. I have been greatly strengthened and
cheered by the public demonstrations of good will
which have been evinced towards me in my twelve
days' trip. (Deafening cheers.)

Subsequently Mr. Greeley went with Mr. Ethan
Allen to the residence of Dr. Byres, in Forty-third
street, there to pass the night. Immediately afterthe Sage's departure the meeting at the club adjourned.

Mr. Greeley has been absent about ten days, and
has spoken in public nearly two hundred times and
has travelled nearly three thousand miles. Among
the principal places visited may be mentioned Aitoona, Pittsburg, Cincinnatt, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Cleveland, Erie, Oil Regions and
Allentown. I THINK PENNSYLVANIA IS OURS,

At a meeting of the citizens of the Eleventh

street, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Frederick Repper and unanimously

adopted with great enthusiasm:—

Whereas, we have heard, with great pleasure, that the Hon. Gunning S. Bedford, Oity Judge, is a candidate for re-election and that he has failfilled every pledge he made when he was first elected to office, and has maintained the honesty and dignity of his position, and has always bedieneded those who were deserving, and has always bedieneded those who were deserving of his leniency, and punished those who were rifully criminal, and that he has throughout his judicial term been entirely consistent, therefore it.

Besolved, That the Hon. Quaning S. Bedford merits our continued confidence and support at he ensuing election for the office of City Judge.

Resolved, That we will exercise every influence in our power to promote his political interests, and will aid in rolling up for him double the majority he received at his first election.

Resolved, That we do hereby organize under the name

we will co-operate with similar organizations for pose of concerted action in furthering the re-ei Judge Bedford to the office of City Judge. Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions published, and that a copy thereof be presented. Hon. Gunning S. Bedford that he may be then informed of our settlen in his bahalf.